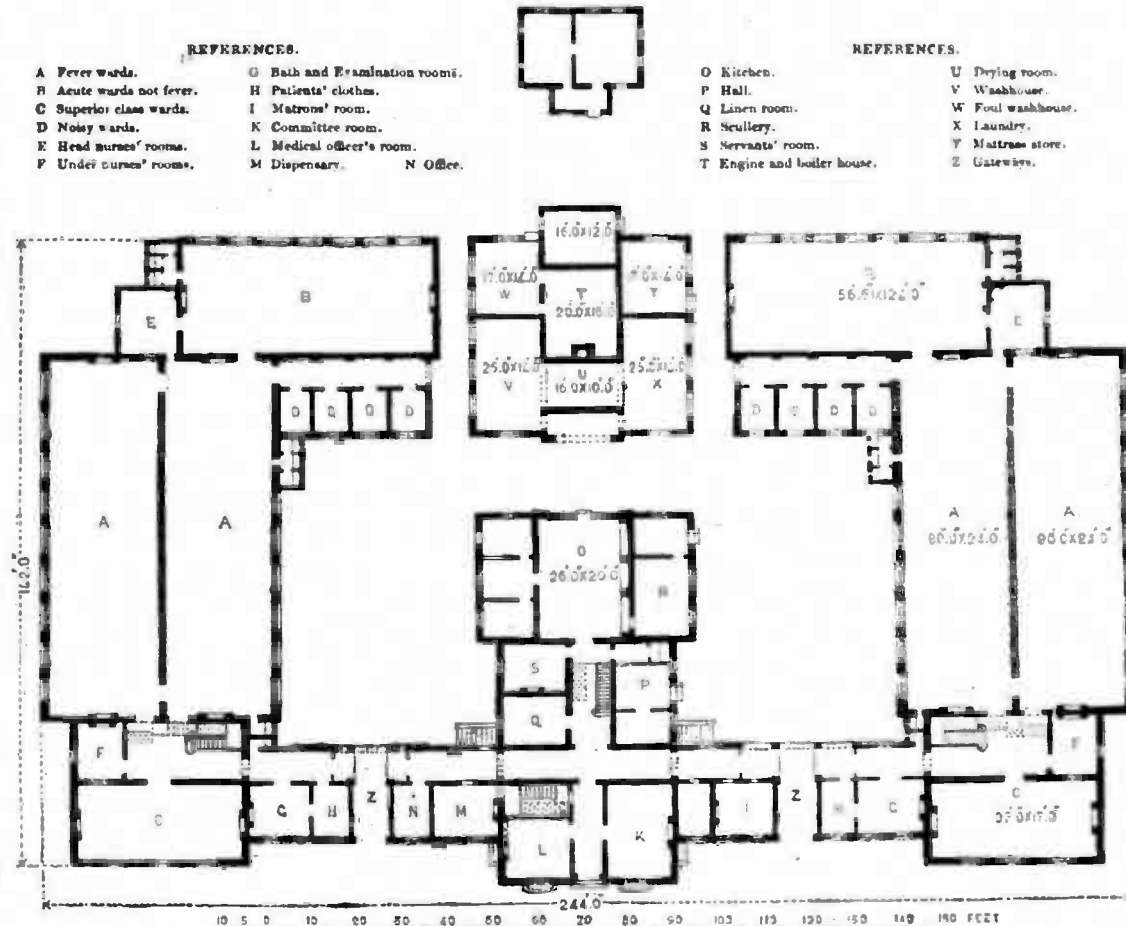


PLAN OF THE NEW LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.



THE NEW LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.

THE erection of the New London Fever Hospital (illustrated by the accompanying engravings) has been occasioned by the Direct Northern Railway Company taking the site of the present structure, together with the Small-pox Hospital, for the purpose of forming their intended terminus near King's Cross. The site of the New Fever Hospital is in the Liverpool-road, Islington, at a higher level, and much more spacious and suitable than the present one. The building is also upon an enlarged scale, calculated for the reception of 200 patients, the present hospital being for 120 patients only; and the accommodation is proposed to embrace the various improvements resulting from science and experience in sanitary matters. All the wards for fever patients are on the ground-floor, with upper wards for the convalescents; so that the greater part of the hospital is only of one story. Particular provision is made for simultaneous supervision by the head nurses, as well as for a ready inspection of the whole establishment. The means of warming and ventilating are also provided for in the construction. The building is to be of a plain but substantial character; the rusticated work and architectural dressings in front to be of Caen stone, on a granite plinth; the remainder of the facing to be of red brick.

The first stone was laid by the president, the Earl of Devon, on the 29th of June, assisted by the Earl of Eldon and several other trustees and members of the committee and friends of the institution. The building is advancing rapidly, and is to be completed by the 31st of March, 1849. Messrs. T. and W. Piper have undertaken the contract at the

sum of 12,312*l.*, which is inclusive of lodges, boundary walls, and several other contingent works, required to render the plan complete.

The architect is Mr. Charles Fowler, and the design was selected in a competition, concerning which a correspondence appeared in our pages some time since.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT LINCOLN.

THE excursion to Newark Church and Castle, Southwell Minster, and Wollaton Hall, proved the most interesting of any made during the week. The rush for tickets at the railway station on that occasion was great, and served to shew how little considered the arrangement of the pay-place there had been, since those who had fought their way up to it, and obtained tickets, were compelled to fight back again through the waiting crowd. However, no one was disposed to grumble, and all got places at last. Two ladies, who were in the same carriage with us, afforded striking evidence of the extraordinary spread of knowledge concerning mediæval architecture. Their talk, and charmingly they did it, was not confined to generalities, to the difference between early pointed and late pointed, or even the superior beauties of the middle period—but about subdivisions of these periods, and “orders of mouldings,” and peculiarities of cusping. When they saw a new church their “attempt to discriminate” went much farther than Rickman’s, and they would tell the architect’s name a good half a mile off. It was a new phase of the female mind, and led us to consider that architects may presently find some of their clients awkward customers to deal with.

The tower and spire of Newark Church,—Early English and Decorated,—are exceedingly elegant, and the whole church, though curiously mixed, very interesting. There are carved stalls, and a perpendicular screen across the chancel arch, and at the back of the stalls, north and south; but the latter is disfigured by some barbarous decorations under the organ, and is painted white. Between each window in the chancel aisle is a niche with a curiously-sculptured pedestal, varying in all. A very large brass, in memory of Alan Fleming, 1373, is affixed at the back of the altar-screen. A large picture by Milton is on the face of this, “The Raising of Lazarus.” It was the gift of the artist, out of respect for the memory of the birth-place of his father, and has some fine parts, if it be open to criticism in others. The date of some of the beautifying here is shewn to be 1713, by a tablet in honour of a “Lord Middleton,” for the same.

On our way to the castle, we passed a new corn-exchange (there is a run upon corn-exchanges just now), from designs by Mr. Piesbury. It shows three large recessed doorways as principal features, with entablature, and has a turret, on either side of which are to be sculptured figures by Mr. John Bell, now in progress of execution. These are of Anston stone: the building itself is of Cox-bench stone, Derbyshire.

The walls of Newark Castle are Norman, but the windows which have been inserted are perpendicular, and give the ruin a later appearance than really belongs to it. The rubble vaulting to the circular stairs is worth noting. The gate-house is Norman, and under the hall is a Norman crypt, the vault supported by a row of central columns.

Southwell Minster, the well-known cruciform